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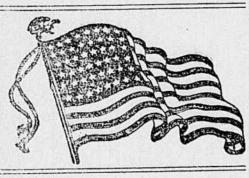
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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1918.



When one German paper refers to the Kaiser as a "Judas" and "Germany's hangman"; another terms him "the present representative of the house of Hohenzollern," and still a third counsels revolt against the "present regime." it looks as if even the farfamed governmental efficiency of the Tentons at last had begun to crack under the strain

There is one thing in favor of the extromely cold weather of the past two months, and that is ample opportunity has been afforded for adjustment to climatic conditions of like severity in the future. If the earth is cooling to a point where another glacial epoch is imminent, as some believe, it is well enough to be psychologically preared for the change.

The Senate Military Committee is about ready to report additional draft machinery legislation, providing for the registration of youths attaining the age of twenty-one since June 5 last. Exemption of men who have attained the age of thirty-one since they registered, as recommended by Secretary Baker, With the addition of the new registrants it is estimated that class 1 will have a total of more than 2,000,000 men-ample to meet the requirements of the next and future drafts for strictly military

Just as if Hoover and Garfield had not done enough with their heatless and eatless days, along comes Governor Davis and inaugurates a regime, of loafless days. It is the overturning of a hoary-headed precedent to insist that officers who feed from the public hand actually toil for their keep, but the new Governor promises to ignore precedents except such as he may himself create. The people will applied his efforts toward larger results and tess brnamentation, but it is a sad day for the politician who has been wont to consider his labor ended with induction into office, and for the aspiring candidates for plums which were expected to fall from the hands of the Assembly.

In his annual report, the Comptroller of the Currency warns the country against placing unduly burdensome restrictions upon public utility corporations, thereby decreasing their earning capacity and causing a shripkage in the value of their securities, The breaking down of these corporations, he points out would be a national calamity, and he bespeaks forbearance and consideration by the State commissions and municipal authorities in the retention of old or imposition of new burdens, which undermine the basis of credit on which they must depend for funds to meet the strain put, on them by the government's needs. Upon the efficiency and strength of these corporations, he says, we are largely dependent for speed and success in preparing for and prosecuting

The severe winter of 1917-18 will not be without its compensating advantages. The unusual amount of snow should mean excellent small-grain crops. Snow is the poor man's fertilizer, and its advantages have long been recognized by agriculturists. Crops should give a larger yield per acre this year than last in consequence. The severe weather, too, doubtless has done much in the killing of disease germs and eradicating insect pests. With the possible exception of peaches, unless weather conditions show radical reversal, a splendid fruit year is probable. In fact, it would be unusual to have a poor fruit year following a hard winter. Hence, one may indulge in optimistic feelings, knowing that the time will not be long before the coal man must vacate the throne and the ice man's day of greatness

There is a direct challenge in President Wilson's message to the nation's farmers of the attitude of those Americans who justify their lack of enthusiastic support of the war by contending that if the country had kept out of the war its security and interests would not have been menaced. "Our national life and our whole future development will pass under the sinister influences of foreign control if we do not win," the President says. The proof of what that sinister influence would mean is readily found in its control of the very life of all industry, to the upbuilding primarily of German in- summer,

terests and the concentration of its power over every form of material development in countries where it has obtained a free hand. Its effect has been to impose economic dependence, the forerunner of political vassalage, upon every country that has been subjected to its selfish schemes of aggrandizoment. Take Turkey and Austria-Hungary. for instance-their economic life is as completely dominated by Germany as if they were incorporated in the empire. This economic dependence has now all but reached the stage waere it implies helpless political vassatage. Hence the conclusion of the Fresident is unavoidable that "we are fighting, therefore, as truly for the liberty and self-government of the United States as if the war of our own Revolution had to be fought over again." There was no avoidance of the struggle; and now that we have entered upon it, it must be waged to a victorious conclusion, if we hope to perpetuate the liberty and security we have heretofore enjoyed.

Keep the Judiciary Out of Politics

G OVERNOR DAVIS'S recommendation of a change in the Constitution to provide for election of the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals by popular vote comes as a distinct surprise to the conservative people of Virginia, and even with his support of the principle, they will not sanction it, because its effect would be to subject the judiciary to the influence of politics to a greater or less extent. It is of the highest wisdom that our courts of last resort be removed as far from the influence of political turmoil as possible. For them to venture without the boundaries of established law in the determination of causes would be to invite confusion in the whole system provided for the administration of justice, and to such extent as political influences contributed thereto, it would mean the force of transient popular opinion setting at defiance the ordered course of justice, representing the ripened wisdom of authority emanating directly from the people.

The founders of our Federal system recognized the importance of removing the judiciary beyond the sphere of political influence by providing for life tenure by executive appointment, subject to confirmation by the Senate, and more than a century's experience has confirmed the wisdom of the policy. While the Federal plan has not been followed, or rather adhered to, by many of the States, it is to be doubted if the experience of any of them with the elective system shows any improvement over it in the objective of securing an impartial judiciary, learned in the law and fearless in its application to the ends of justice.

On the other hand, the elective system is open to the objection, aside from ulterior influences that might be invoked to decide the result, that the fate of a candidate may be determined, not by his legal ability, judicial temperament and integrity of character, but by his personal popularity, "mixing" qualities and power of appeal to voters, as well as facility for injecting issues without merit in their application to candidacies for judicial position. Moreover, the elective system would entail upon candidates a considerable outlay of money for campaign expenses, which, in hotly contested races, might prove such a burden as to be prohibitive of the class of candidates most desirable for the bench.

Miserable Mail Service

THE Postmaster-General has issued a statement to the public declaring that the wretched delays experienced by business men in all parts of the country in the delivery of their mail is in no sense the fault of the Post-Office Department, but the result of the utter demoralization of the railroad service of the country. This demoralization had its beginning weeks ago, when a general congestion of the Eastern railroads threw the whole system out of joint. It increased with the taking over of the railroads by the government, particularly when the director general began taking off passenger trains by the score.

This state of affairs promises to continue until Mr. McAdoo comes to a realization that he is crippling the business of the country about as seriously through the paralysis of adequate passenger and mail service as the railroads crippled it under the old management. All good citizens will agree with the director-general that freights should be there are many passenger trains that can be dispensed with without inconvenience to the public or loss of efficiency to the mail service. But when passenger trains are withdrawn promiscuously and when those which are not withdrawn are run from one to twenty-four hours late, it is not to be expected that the mails will reach destination

It appears from the statement of the Postmaster-General that the inclination of many people is to criticize the postal service for the disagreeable experience the country has recently had with its mail. He cites the fact that many newspapers have charged some of this delay in mail delivery to the economy in the Post-Office Department, which has given it a surplus of \$9,000,000 in receipts above expenditures. General Burleson defends this economy, and insists that it has no bearing whatever upon the unfortunate mail deliveries of recent weeks.

Fault cannot be found with the Postmaster-General for exercising all proper economies in his department, but if he does not use his influence with the directorgeneral of railroads in the interest of at least enough passenger trains to carry the mails expeditiously, the country will find serious fault with him. The postal establishment is the greatest customer the railroads have, and as such the head of that establishment has a right and obviously ample opportunity to demand of Mr. McAdoo some substantial relief from prevailing con-

So far as present reports show, transatiantic cables have not been overburdened by "Many happy returns of the day" messages addressed to Potsdam.

Speaking in war terms, it would seem that Secretary Baker has wrested the offensive from Senator Chamberlain and his

The only grouch the average schoolboy has comes from the failure of Dr. Garfield to consider the schools as industrial plants.

No. thank you, The Times-Dispatch is not soliciting poems on "Beautiful Snow" for publication in its columns.

It is useless to worry now about those "iceless" days which will be in order next

SEEN ON THE SIDE BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

To Charlotte.

One time she was so very shy She used to hide her head and cry When I came by: Away she flew to mother's arm

In wildest four, in swift alarm. As though from some impending harm. She heard me climb the stairs; away Sho sped, nor near me would she stay, But said me nay,

When, coaxing, I would move my chair Nearer my little lady fair, Trying to stroke her curly hair.

She puckered up her baby face In many a touch-me-not grimace, And all the grace

That had so charmed me seemed to fade-She was a most unpleasant maid, Protending she was so afraid!

Ah, me! what changes time has wrought! One day I went downtown and bought And to her brought A pretty toy, soft-lined in fur-Since then I can't get rid of her! It is the stroke that makes maids purr!

Charcoal Eph's Daily Thought. "De practice o' eatin' am a noble pursuit," said Charcoal Eph, ruminatively; "but human

politeness suttinly calls fo' keepin' yo' front feet out'n de trough. Try a pickle, Mistah Jackson.'

Nobody Knows. Nobody knows why a dog has fleas, Nobody knows why we pray on our kneed Or why fishes don't fly, but swim in the seas. Nobody knows!

To-Day's O. Henry,

. may show itself by maintaining a moth-caten asrogante in a cobwebbed colonial mansion or by the prempt paying of one's debts."

Juba.

Honey is the result of man's industry in rob-

Ambition is clean-shaved and keeps its shoes Long engagements shorten the term of im-

A dead man never kicks about funeral acc

l'oliteness pays the little man.

Matrimonial.

"Miss Sophronia Snigglefritz to-day annexed husband to her estate. She will use him to fetch his salary home, do odd chores about the house and keep clean and drive the machine. Congratulations to the happy groom!"

Sure Sign. 'And now I knew that spring is coming!"

"No, but my neighbor's chickens are rubber ing to see where I'm going to plant my garden.

Here You Are.

"If. E. W.: Can you tell your readers in a few words what is the funniest thing in the world? -Anxious."

Certainly! It's an old maid leading the club discussion on the proper care of children.

Frankness.

An epitaph in an old graveyard: "Here Lies a Fisherman."

Prediction.

Soon will I doff my woolens and hunt for the Soon will I buy a cashmere suit, inherited from

a goat: Soon will I pawn my ice skates and kick off my arctics, too.

And assault and batter the gink who asks: "Is it hot enough for you?"

French Lesson. The American soldier from Wyoming, rolling

into a French restaurant in Paris; "Hi, there, Gas On! Hustle me up a couple o' oofs, some French-fried pommy de tare and a cup o' caffy, an' don't let no chapparal grow under your hoofs, see! . Don't tell me French is hard to learn-it's a cinch!"

Proof.

"And you think that girl wants to marry you,

"Oh! I just got a hunch. She called my attention last night at least four times to what a lovely ring the moon had!"

Twelve o'Clock.

At 12 o'clock stenterlan chimes ring out And put the bugaboos of toil to rout-The great wheel stops, the clank of many tools moved with the utmost facility, and that Ring where the workmen leave their bench and Stoots

The welcome bucket quickly sheds its lid, Disclosing food for worthy winners hid 'Neath coarse-grained napkins, and the glad air

With social converse o'er the pie and things.

At 12 o'clock the owl car wends its way With those who merry-make till dawn of day; A friendly lamp-post on the street supports One who breaks late from Bacchanalian courts! One other fiddles with his stubborn key And wonders where on earth the hole can be At many stair-tops, robed as if for sleep, stern women, armed with brooms, their vigils

Interesting Health Queries ANSWERED BY DR. BRADY.

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How Bright's Affects the Stomach.—Please tell me how Bright's disease (nephritis) affects the stomach and bowels.

Answer.—Chronic or recurring dyspepsia is sometimes a symptom of Bright's disease.

Diarrhea is sometimes indicative of Bright's disease.

Albumen—Will albumen in the urine cause dropsy, and, if so, is there a preventive if used before the disease is fully developed? C. C. L. Answer.—No, albumen in the urine is only a sign of possible disease, not necessarily kidney disease. Dropsy is the common name for edema, or watery inditration of the tissues, and occurs in various diseases, most frequently from heart in various diseases, most frequently from heart muscle failure.

That Ancient Superstition.—Would it he injurious to the health of a two-year-old child to move into a new house which has been plastered within a few weeks? There has been a furnace fire most of the time since then. Many people advise us not to move in for some time.

MRS. R. H. W.

Answer—There is no reason why you should not move in the day after the plastering is done, so far as health is concerned. Dampness is desirable in a heated house—the great fault of artificial heating is that it dries out the air excessively. Dampness is not a factor of disease, anyway, excepting in the imagination.

Trained Nurse Therapeutics.—I am a trained nurse, and have always supposed that iodide of potassium was given only for syphilis. Is it employed in other diseases also? I shall appreciate an answer in your column. G. Answer.—Of course, nurses are not taught how to prescribe remedies. Iodides are employed more for other conditions than for syphilis.

Cramming at a Tender Age.—In your opinion, would it he advisable to give a little boy of ten French lessons two afternoons a week, after his regular schoolwork is over." G. O. regular schoolwork is over?

Answer—If he were my little boy, all his lessons would be confined to school hours, and all his after-school hours would be devoted to play.

Umbilical Hernia.—What is an umbilical hernia? What are its symptoms and a remedy? I was rejected from the navy for the above defect—and I never knew I had one. M.A.C.

Answer.—A protrusion at the navel. Often no

symptoms. Have it cured by operation, then you can get in the navy, if you are otherwise sound.

NAME AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

What Has Become of the Appendix?—Two years ago I had appendicitis, and the abscess ruptured about afteen hours before operation. The surgeon said afterward that my condition had been too critical to attempt to find and remove the appendix. Drainage continued six weeks. What has become of the appendix, and will I ever have another abscess or attack of appendicitis in any form?

Answer.—The suppuration may have completely destroyed the appendix. If any vestige of it remains, in all probability you will have no further trouble.

Books and Authors

"Limehouse Nights," by Thomas Burke, which has been called the best book of its year by Clement K. Shorter, the well-known English critic, will soon be followed by a new book from this author, "Twinkletoes." Admirers of the earlier book will rejoice to find that many of same characters are in both volumes. The new look, which is described as a novel of Limehouse, is the story of a dancer who has much in common with Gina, well remembered by all readers of "Limehouse Nights." "Twinkletoes" will be published late in February by Robert M. Mcliride & Co.

"The reading public hereby delivers an ulti-matum to Mary Roberts Rinehart: "She must write a story for us with Camp Sherman for locale before she is permitted to leave the con-fines of that cantonment," says a leading Ohio locale before she is permitted to leave the confines of that cantonment," says a leading Ohio paper. Mrs. Rinehart has been visiting the camp, since her husband, Dr. Stanley M. Rinehart, is attached to the base hospital, and while the reading public may look forward to a story about life in a training camp, they have for immediate anticipation "Tenting To-Night," the story of Mrs. Rinehart's adventurous camping trip in the Western mountains and crossing the Cascade Range in Washington by a new trail. The book will be published shortly by Houghton Mifflia Co.

Mifflin Co.

"The Collapse of Superman," by William Roscoe Thayer, just published by Houghton Mifflin Co., should be placed in the hands of every American. It is an infallible cure for a mental unisconception which in the past has worked like an insidious poison, producing a distorted estinate of German character and power of attainment. This small, but brilliant, book traces the growth of the German conception of supermen and compares Prussian dreams before the war with their realization and with the truly great exploits of history. Mr. Thayer writes with ripe historical knowledge, deep feeling and a gift of irony and satire recalling Swift. "The Collapse of Superman" deserves a place beside such books as Wister's "Pentecost of Calamity" in the little group of smaller classics of the war. classics of the war.

"Greatheart," the new story by Ethel M. Dell, which the Putnams will publish in May, has the dramatle action and powerful portrayal that are characteristic of this author's stories from "The Way of an Eagle" down to her recently published book. "The Safety Curtain." 'Greatheart' is the story of a girl who, during a brief release from the harsh restraints of an unlovely home, is tempted into a flirtation that presently develops beyond her control. Though only dazzled, she mistakes her feeling for love. The story relates the struggle betwen two men, the one bent upon dominating her, the other pledged to serve her. In that conflict of strong impulse and strong will her happiness narrowly escapes shipwreck. Never has Miss Dell written a story that takes a more elemental grip upon the feelings of the reader, or more keenly enlists his sympathy.

Current Editorial Comment

Taking istration are taking a very mean advantage in attacking the efficiency of the War Department. It is impossible for the government to make a full reply, and offer a thorough vindication of itself, without disclosing matters that would be of altogether too much interest in Berlin. The government has got to submit to unjust attacks and leave them only partly answered, or else do the national cause grave injury by revealing information of considerable utility to Germany. Of course, it will not do the latter. It will submit to injustice. But the fact that the War Department cannot, with safety to the nation, give a full account of its achievements should have deterred men of honor and patriotism from making the attacks.—Philadelphia Record.

The carrying tonnage may be To the Bottomreplaced, but the goods have of perished forever. It is seldom the Sea when a vessel is lost that the nature of her cargo is revealed in this country, but the Germans, whenever they secure the ship's papers before sending her to the bottom, do not exercise the sam reticence. Their newspapers reveal statistics supplied by the German Admiralty setting forth the valuable contents of their victims. Sometimes it is a cargo of foodstuffs, details of which must make their readers' mouths water, but preference is shown for a list which purported to describe a cargo ship sunk months ago, namely, 135 field guns, 29 howitzers, 140 machine guns, 120,000 rifles, 50,000 shells, 150,600 hombs, 1,500,000 cartridges, 6 armored cars, 11 motor forries.—London Times. 11 motor lorries .- London Times.

The allied airmen are not idle.

Legitimate I addition to all the routine work that fell to them in December, they made fifteen raids over German towns during that month. So far as reports of these raids have been published, they were legitimate attacks on war establishments, as at Karlsrube, where the official account shows that hombs were thrown on munition plants and the railway station. The allied governments have been urged to meet the German policy of indiscriminate air attacks with a similar ruthless program, but have humanely preferred not to lower themselves to the brutal level of the Teutons. They are now showing that effective retailation is possible within the limits of those historic canons of international law that the Germans have persistently and eagerly violated.—Providence Journal.

Much Ado About Nothing BY ROY K. MOULTON.

Our idea of zero in popularity is holding a job as fuel administrator in a great and growing country.

After scanning the papers carefully for several days to see what the Colonel has to say regarding the closing of the manufacturing plants by Garfield, we have come to the conclusion that he has nothing to say, and is saying it durned well!

The other day we cracked an egg;
It was a pale and sickly thing!
We whilfed just once and vainly crie "Oh, hunger, pray, where is thy sting?"

The more we see of things in general, the more inclined we are to try and take back a lot of sarcastic things we used to say about William

Bryan. And that goes, with pretty nearly everybody. Let the people suggest a few. How about

An administratoriess day. A fool-orderless day. A shortageless day. A crisisless day hungerless day. boncheadless day. A Hooverless day.

A joke has always
Time and place,
He called her "Hun."—
She slapped his face.

Solving the Fuel Question. Comes a still small voice from the wilderness, J. M., a correspondent in the middle of the tate, says:

State, says:
"Here is real economy in the use of fuel. One of our townsmen had a chunk of wood that he burned three winters. This is how he did it: He had a large stove with a powerful draft. He would place the chunk of wood therein at bedtime, and, owing to the very strong pressure of the hot air upward, the wood was then forced up the pipe and chinney, and would ther roll down the !ncline of the roof and land on the ground, only to be picked up and used again the next night."

The first laugh of 1918 came to us to-day. A long, sanctimonious party came to see us and told us that we were slow in sending our income tax return. He said: "If it isn't in by March 1, remember, there will be a penalty." "Say, who do you think you are talking to?" we asked, just like that.
"Don't you run the plumbing shop next door?"

Question of State Rights Involved, Despite Position Taken by W. J. Bryan

To the Editor of The Times-Disputch:

Sir,—Mr. Bryan honored us with a visit a few days ago, and in an address to the Legislature, as reported in your valuable paper, congratulated Virginia on having adopted the Federal prohibition amendment, and urged them to adopt also the woman's suffrage amendment if it came to them and then rather triumphantity declared in effect that Virginia, of all the States of the Union, knowing the importance and value of the doctrine of State rights, hadadopted the prohibition Federal amendment because it did not involve that doctrine, and urged the adoption of the woman's amendthat doctrine, and urged the adoption of the woman's amendment for the same reason. One thing in this statement the great Com-moner at least realizes, that the two amendments involve exactly the same principle. Is Mr. Bryan correct in saying that they do not involve the docof State rights, and is his inference that if they did, Virginia ough not to have adopted the one, and should not adopt the otherf

Let's examine this a moment: a couple of years ago the people of Virginia exercised a right which all admit she had, and passed the prohibition law. How did she do that except on the principle that the people of the State had a right to determine their internal policies for themselves! We did not invoke the nid of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass such a law, for Congress had no power to make Virginia dry. It was a State right. It was a right which belouged to the people of the State, and which they exercised. If the Federal amendment is ratified, which God forbid, the right which

If the Federal amendment is ratified, which God forbid, the right which the people of Virginia exercised two years ago in making the State dry by prohibition is gone, and automatically is transferred from the people of the States to the Federal government. If a right which now belongs to the people of the States is taken from them and given to the Federal government, how can Mr. Bryan claim that no principle of the right of the States is involved? If a right which belongs to a State is by a process, legal I admit in form, taken from it and given to the Federal government, there will no longer be any question of State rights, because the right has been taken from the States; but when a right which belonged to the State, and has been utilized by it in the prohibition law, is transferred to the Federal government for exercise, to the exclusion of the State, surely a right of the government for exercise, to the exclusion of the State, surely a right of the

And, moreover, when such transfer is made, Virginia's future policy—wet or dry—will not depend on the voice of her own people, but will be determined by the people of the forty-seven other States of the Union, while the voice of her own people will be stifled by aliens to her own policy. Suppose three-fourths of these States, after its adoption, should determine to repeal the prohibition amendment, and make Virginia once more open to barrooms when we have banished them forever by our own act, would Mr. Bryan claim that there was no question of State rights involved?

Mr. Editor, I will wager sixteen to one that Mr. Bryan, with all of his ability, will not be able to mointain such a proposition as that before the

Richmond, Va., February 2, 1918.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

Voice of the People

Letters must give the name and address of the writer. Name will not be published if writer so requests.

Change Is Fundamental. To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

the institution."

In the first place, while the spirit of Jefferson is an impelling force that is a part of the university traditions, is a conspicuous at the performance of the college at the second of the college at the university would be purely educated to not. There's no feminine atmosphere, there that would blend with their type of traditions.

Finally, the proposed change at the university will by no means be outward or superficial, but will be a very fundamental change, which will investibly have a very injurious effect on the student's as well as the atmosphere of the college.

Be the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—The problem of protecting our game birds is not a complicated one of the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—The problem of protecting our game birds is not a complicated one of the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

The Alexandra of the Editor of the means the outward of the Editor of the times of the college of the

Information Bureau

Inquiries regarding almost any topic, excepting on legal and medical subjects, are answered free. As all inquiries are answered directly by personal letter a self-addressed, stamped envelope is required. Address The Times-Dispatch Information Bureau, Itichmond, Va.

W. A. P., Beaver Dam.—Yes, all retail dealers in food are required to close fromptly at noon on Mondays, regardless of where the stores are located or the character of fuel used.

Walls of Jerusalem,

Walls of Jerusalem.

G. W. B., Fredericksburg.—Jerusalem is inclosed by a wall thirty-eight and one-fourth feet in height with thirty-four towers, forming an irregular quadrangle of about two and one-half miles in circumference. The old wall as rebuilt by Nehemiah about 445 B. C. is thought to have been something over 160 feet high, and at least 250 feet high at the corner towers. Determining Easter

Mrs. M. R. H., Hopewell.—By decree of the Council of Nice, A. D. 325. Easter is kept on the Sunday which fails next after the first full moon following March 21. If a full moon falls on that day, then the next full moon is the Paschal moon and the first Sunday following becomes Easter Sunday, and if the Paschal moon itself falls on Sunday, then the next following Sunday is Easter Day. Easter falls on March 31 this year.

Edison's Inventions.

O. A. R.. Newport News.—Thomas A. Edison has received patents on nearly a thousand inventions. He has invented many telegraph appliances, including the automatic repeater, quadruplex telegraph, printing telegraph, etc. He invented machines for quadruplex and sextuple telegraphic transmissions, the carbon telegraph transmitter, the microtasimeter for detection of small changes in the temperature, the megaphone, to magnify sound, the phonograph, the airplane, the incandescent lamp and light system, the kinetoscope, storage battery and recently several devices to be used in warfare. Fond eyes and their lily white hands, We've overlooked one in our pledging—

About Barometers.

R. C. D., Reedville.—A barometer is an instrument for measuring the clastic pressure of the atmosphere which is sometimes, but erroneously, called its weight. Hence the scale of a barometer indicates the variations of atmospheric pressure. Barometric years mospheric pressure. Barometric pressure is commonly expressed in inche or millimeters, meaning thereby th March 1, remember, there will be a penalty."
"Say, who do you think you are talking to:"
we asked, just like that.
"Don't you run the plumbing shop next door."
he asked.
"No, indeed!"
"Well, what are you, anyhow?"
"A writer." we replied.
"That's alibi enough," replied the income tax man. "I guess I have knocked at the wrong door."
And, certainly he had, "That's alibi enough." are the income tax indicates the wrong door."

And, certainly he had, "That's alibi enough," replied the income tax indicates the wrong door."

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And, certainly he had, "That's alibi enough," replied the income tax indicates the wrong door."

sider one-half of the protection of our Under the present State law, the gunner has a shooting season of about three months, which season the supervisors of the respective countles are at liberty to shorten should they deem it

liberty to shorten should they deem it best.

On the other hand, the gunner's competitive hunters—namely, the hawk, the owl, the crow, the mink, the weasel and variously other carnivorous animals and birds of prey—hunt not only the grown bird tweive months of the year, but also destroy the egg and young as well. The large flocks of partridge that were in comparatively recent years found along the low and open lands of the upper James River Valley exist now only in memory in comparison to those existing ten or more years ago. This is due, I believe, almost entirely to the increasing number of hawks, etc. which have, and are still, taking advantage of these open farm lands, where there is so little protective cover for the partridge. Besides, there are thousands of eggs destroyed by the mink, the weasel and the crow, especially by the latter. The disappointed pairs whose eggs have been destroyed, it is true, will attempt a second nesting, probably only to be destroyed again in a similar manner.

The farmer must be educated to realize the prime importance of existmin

for ultimate success in our game-bird preservation?

Several years ago it became evident to the advocates of bird protection that reliance could not be placed upon State and local regulations to govern man only letter a self-addressed, attampted envelope is required. Address The Times-Dispatch Information Bureau, lichmond, Va.

Americans in Cuba.

I. M. S., Richmond.—Yes, Americans within the military age are subject to draft, whether in Cuba or elsewhere.

Riffe Used by U. S. Soldlers.

E. G. M.—The riffe used by our soldiers at the front in France is the Springfield with Enfield chamber.

About a Food.

Mrs. L. J. C., Wakefield.—For the information you want write to the Bureau of Chemistry. Division of Food Investigation, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Monday Closing.

W. A. P., Beaver Dam.—Yes, all retail dealers in food are required to long the advocates of bird protection that reliance could not be paced upon State and local regulations to govern man only burden by include and local regulations to govern man only, but that there were other protection. Which has there were other protection, which was left to the consideration of the county supervisors, as I understand it, has proven a failure, so far as the continuation of the law is concerned. It was not because it did not prove a good law that it was discontinued in many of the counties, but, since it was not an State law, there were many counties which brought about considerable minor of the law is concerned. It was not because it did not prove a good law that it was discontinued in many of the counties, but, since it was not an State law, there were many counties which brought about consideration of the may be counties with the counties, but, since it was not an State law, there were many counties which brought about considerable may be counties of the county state of the county state of the county state of the advocate of the proventive of the county state of the count

is to make an amendment of the present law, and thereby make it a "State law."

To those living in the country, who are in a position to study and understand the existing conditions, it is evident that the decrease in numbers of the game birds has not been due principally to everstime. the game birds has not been due principally to excessive shooting; that the present scalp law, as it exists, has proven inadequate to check this diminution; that the only hope for a successful preservation of the partridge and other such birds lies in "State" legislation, not only of the game law as it now stands, but that with a wise "scalp law" wisely administered and with an awakened and enlightened public sentiment to meet these particular needs, there is every reason to believe lic sentiment to meet these particular needs, there is every reason to believe that the game bird will again become common enough to enliven the open farm and woodlands with their welcome presence, and to afford the hunter a fair amount of legitimate sport, to say nothing of the benefit to be derived by the farmer from the replenishing of these most valuable insectivorous birds.

Huguenot, Va., January 21, 1918

Huguenot, Va., January 31, 1918. The One Woman.

We've toasted all manners of women. We've pledged them, the old and the young. of the gallant knight Since days

errants
All womanhood's praises we've sung; We've pledged them for love and for duty.

For trust and a faith near divine-

We've held high our glasses and pledged them In our first and last bumpers of wine; But somehow, in zeal for their beauty.

The Woman Who Understands, Our poor limitations and uses. She knows them far better than we-She bravely accepts our excuses, And motives refuses to see;

She overlooks all of our errors The things we don't do that we should, And knows, like ourselves, we'd be

better And worthier men if we could; n the end, when our errors confront us. She soothes us with comforting

And erases the penance-God bless The Woman Who Understands.

-John D. Wells, in Buffalo News

hands,